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South-Carolina THE GAZETTE Extr.

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LONDON, MARCH 5.

YESTERDAY at half past two the Bill for regulating the marriages of the Royal Family, was brought from the House of Lords to the House of Commons, by the two Judges, Lord Chief Baron Parker and Baron Smythe. Lord Chief Baron Parker addressed himself to the Speaker, and said, the Lords had commanded them to bring to that honourable house that bill, the title of which he read and delivered in, and then they retired.

Mr. Seamour moved for the message to be taken into consideration first, as by the order of the day, and then Mr. Jenkinson got up and said, the compliment that was always paid to such a bill was, that it should be read the first time immediately. Mr. Seymour desired that the message might also be read, that the house might also take that into consideration; for, as he was against the bill itself, he should oppose it in every stage; that the message was highly blameable, and the person who drew it up, he would not hesitate to say, highly criminal; that it appeared to be drawn up by a person whose breast swelled with prerogative doctrine; that it contained an assertion of facts contrary to law; he also understood, that the matter had had a thorough discussion in another place; and that he should move for a committee to be appointed to inspect the journals of the House of Lords; but being premature in his motion, the Speaker put the question, that the bill be now read a first time; the Speaker then read the bill, and also informed the House what it enacted. Sir Joseph Mawbey moved, that the bill be printed; but his motion being also out of order, some little debate happened about the propriety and order of the motion.

Mr. Seymour then renewed his motion for a committee, Mr. Dowdeswell seconded it; he observed, that the prerogative doctrine in the message, that had been mentioned by his honourable friend, was certainly, by its descent, allied to the Star-Chamber, and could only derive its extraction from thence; he insisted upon it, that the message contained assertions that were contrary to law, and had been declared so by men eminent in the law, as was now well known to every member in the House individually, though not signified to it as a body; that they had not now the same opportunity of consulting these learned men, as they were most of them gone upon the circuit. He therefore seconded this motion, that he might get all the assistance he could from the journals of the House of Lords.

The second reading was moved and carried for Monday next.

The motion for printing the bill took place then. Lord North said, that he could not do otherwise than oppose such a motion, as there was no reason given that could persuade him, that there was any necessity for printing it; the bill being so short, and lying upon the table, every member might make himself master of the contents.

Mr. Thomas Pitt said, that every word in the bill, being of such momentous importance to the community, ought to be as much weighed and considered as a whole clause in ordinary acts of Parliament.

Sir William Meredith said, that he had searched the history of this country from the earliest times, and could not yet find a single precedent to support such an assertion as was contained in that bill: He thanked the noble Lord for giving him to understand that it was to be an alteration of the law, and the bill was not formed upon any one existing statute.

The house was divided by Lord North upon the motion for printing the bill, it was imagined, in order to see the strength of the Court Party against next week.

For printing it	——	——	106
Against it	——	——	193

MARCH 7.

There was a warm debate in Council on Tuesday last, whether the news from Denmark ought to be published in England. It was at last, however, referred to his Majesty, who was of opinion, that the publication of it would be only giving new opportunities to scandal, lies, and defamation, which have already made so free with his family.

No authentic account of the above affair need be expected 'till the trial of the state prisoners is finished at Copenhagen, at which time (as we are told) a full and authentic detail of the whole affair will be published, and sent from Denmark to every Court in Europe.

A late division that was made on a question in the House of Commons, convinced the Premier that his force there was not so strong as he expected. That very night, however, a consultation of the *well affected* was held in Downing-street, when it was unanimously resolved upon to increase their numbers in the House by distribution of *douceurs* in lottery tickets for the current year; and tho' no scheme has been yet adopted by Parliament, tickets are already circulating among the Members with the greatest currency.

It is very certain that the Ministry have some important motion to carry soon in the House of Commons, which has not yet transpired. In the course of the two last debates, they took every opportunity of feeling the pulse of the House, to be assured of the degree of influence they have over the members, and of the exact proportion between the members of the Ministry and Minority.—Though there are many reasons for believing that *something* is intended to be done, not the least hint of it has yet got abroad; and from the extraordinary caution which is observed, we have a right to judge it to be a point of importance, and which they want to carry by surprise.

It is expected that the affairs of the East-India Company will come on before a Great Assembly in the course of the next week. Lord North has declared, that a *thorough* reformation is become necessary in those parts, which have been too long neglected.

The present Ministry have been hitherto content with depriving people only of their *civil* rights; but by the new marriage bill, they have gone a step farther forward, and boldly robbed the whole Royal Family of their *natural* rights also. It is the nature of Corruption to be in progression, and to advance 'till it pulls destruction upon its own head.

It was well observed by a member of the House of Commons on the Royal marriage bill, that it was paving the way for the male issue of the Royal Family to live in a continual course of debauchery and dissoluteness; for if they are by this act debarred from marriage for so many years, contrary to law and nature, what can be expected but that they will give a loose to their passions, and gratify them in a private and clandestine manner, forming illicit contractions with the wives and daughters of nobility and gentry, as they may happen to come in their way, and living at large thro' the kingdom?

The proposed bill for incorporating the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, is looked upon by all sensible people as hurtful to the interests of morality, inasmuch as a body of men, who are sworn to keep their mysteries secret and concealed from all other persons, will be hereby dignified with national consequence and parliamentary regard; besides that it will serve as a precedent and encouragement for the different societies of Albions, Bucks, Antigallicans, &c. &c. to petition for the same liberties, and to entail eternal business on the great assembly of the nation.

Young Reynard has boasted in several companies, that he humbled the Minister effectually, and that the latter had *truckled* to him to resume his seat at the Treasury Board. This was told to Lord North, who said dryly, "*That the* BOY *was young and much given to lying.*"

A Lady belonging to the body of Quakers, whose maiden name is Morris, has lately finished a beautiful and striking likeness of his Majesty, in needle-work. This curious piece of work is a half-length, and has been admired by all who have seen it for its elegance and its art; and his Majesty was so much pleased with it, that he has placed it in a frame of 300l. value, and given a liberal present to the fair Quaker.

MARCH 9.

Letters from Vienna, dated February 8, say, "the council of war has ordered all officers to join their respective regiments the 10th of this month. The warlike preparations continue here with unremiting activity, and they are so occupied with filling the magazines for the subsistence of the troops, that the bakers have received orders to furnish a certain quantity of buiscuit daily till Whitsuntide; and it is likewise reported, that the Imperial troops, 80,000 in number, will encamp at Peterwaradin the ensuing spring. Orders have been given to raise recruits to complete the different corps, which is become more easy to effect since the reformation in the electoral troops of Saxony, as part of those soldiers enter into the imperial service, and part into that of the confederates."

Extract of a Letter from Aleppo, December 9.

"The hopes of tranquility being established in Syria soon vanished, on the arrival of a reinforcement of Egyptian troops in the town of Acre (Ptolomais) consisting of 2000 horse and 6000 foot, and other forces were expected, which were all destined to join Chick Daher, and the other Emris allied to Aly Bey, to begin the operations by the siege of Jerusalem, and from thence to proceed to Damascus. Aly Bey, far from abandoning his resolution of conquering Syria, is redoubling his efforts to bring it under his subjection, and by that means to unite under his dominion all the country which formed the Empire of the ancient Sultans of Egypt. It is not known whether the Druses intend opposing this conqueror or not. The Pacha of Damascus's son who commanded at Seyde, retired with them to the mountains of Lebanon, and we do not know whether he is yet returned to Damascus. The grand Signor seems not to be concerned in this war, and has not yet sent any troops against him."

On Friday night about eight o'clock, a grand meeting of all the protesting Lords met at the Duke of Richmond's in Privy Gardens. His royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and several Noblemen of the highest distinction, were present.

PARIS, *February* 29. Twenty-one domestics of the Prince de Marsan were poisoned a few days ago, by eating a soup of herbs made in a copper saucepan; but proper remedies being timely administered, it is hoped none of them will lose their lives.

BONN, *March* 2. From Ober-Olm we have received the following very extraordinary relation of an event which happened in that district, between the 10th and 14th of February, when a vineyard, five hundred paces long, and from seventy-five to one hundred broad, was removed from an eminence into the valley below, and by the force of its fall raised the adjoining plain, with the trees growing on it, in several places, to the height of twenty feet; and that the earth continued in motion when the letters came away. The damage could not be at that time ascertained; but there were at least fifteen acres of vineyard ruined, each of which is computed to be worth 160 florins. The road which goes through the vineyard is so filled up, that it will take above a month to make it passable. The ground where the vineyard was is now entirely a bed of clay. This extraordinary event is supposed to have been caused partly by the subterranean waters, and partly by those which descend in great quantities from the mountain Klopberg; and probably the great rains which have fallen for several years past have contributed to it.

HAMBURG, *February* 20. On the 13th of February, at the Court then at Christenbourg, a new Council of State was created: The colour given for this new creation is, that his Majesty, out of a most tender regard to his subjects, deeming it more adviseable that they should be governed by many than by one head, has erected this Council of State. The manifesto under which it was published consists of four articles:—By the first article, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, the Counts Thott, Rentzau, Ashberg, Otto, Shack, Rathlou, Admiral Hans, Henry Roamling, General Hanz Henrick Von Eichficht, Adolphus Siegfried, Minister for the foreign departments are to assemble weekly, in presence of the King.

By the second article, no person is to apply to this Council of State, until he has first applied to the College or Board that has cognizance of his particular business, and that board is to certify the facts, so far as they come under the immediate cognizance and direction of such Board; the final decision of which is left entirely to this new Council of State; and such determination or rule as they shall make, the King obliges himself to sign.

By the third, all trials, inquests, processes, &c. &c. are to be in the Danish language.

By the fourth, the King is to set his sign manual to no instrument whatsoever, but in the presence, and by the information of such person or persons as are learned in the laws of the land; and, to prevent any farther mischief and future disorder, it is declared to be the King's pleasure, and if at any time, by surprise, or otherwise, he should be induced to affix his signature to any such instrument, the possessor of it shall not use it until it shall have been examined into by the College or Board to which it properly belongs, and even after such examination, it must be approved, ratified, and confirmed, by the Council of State, as mentioned in the first article.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

A correspondent from abroad asserts, that he lately saw the Pretender at Berlin; that he appeared with unusual gaiety, and constantly attended the Court; that the Prussian Monarch affected to treat him with great respect, and appeared to sympathize with that unfortunate Adventurer in his sufferings; that the Pretender's attendants were a few Scotch gentlemen, one of whom was extremely old, and seemed to be his greatest intimate; that he passed his time (those days on which he attended the Court excepted) in a very retired manner, admitted few or no visitors, and seemed averse to receiving the most trifling compliments, which some persons were willing to pay him; that he accustomed himself to much exercise, rose early, and seldom omitted taking an airing on horseback every morning. The Chevalier arrived at Berlin just before the revolution in Denmark was effected, and left that city the instant it became a topic of public conversation.

Sir John Colleton's Divorce Bill has passed the House of Commons.

Leave is given by the House of Commons to bring in a Bill to render the payment of the creditors of insolvent debtors more equal and expeditious, and for regulating the diligence of the law by arrestment, and for extending the privilege of bills to promissary notes, &c. in Scotland.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 3.

"Several of our Politicians do not scruple to affirm, that the Emperor and his mother, the Empress Queen, by no means relish the progress which the King of Prussia has made in different provinces of Poland, and seem inclined to call him to account for it. They also pretend that his Prussian Majesty, not long since, expressed himself in the following terms to one of the foreign Ministers at his Court, 'I had rather set about reducing 'the whole history of the Jews into poetry than employ myself 'in reconciling three Sovereigns, especially when two of them 'are women. If it depended upon me, the public tranquility 'should soon be established every where.'

"The Danish Minister has complained to the States, of the falsities published in the Gazettes of this country, respecting the affairs of Denmark, and desired the authors may be punished; but it is thought a reprimand will be all the punishment they will meet with."

Mr. Charles Fox gave Lord North so severe a drubbing yesterday in the House of Commons, that there is no doubt but he will soon be desired to come into place again upon his own terms.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Howe is talked of to succeed to the vacancy at the Admiralty Board.

His Majesty intends to introduce a new regulation into his regiments of dragoons and infantry, by entirely abolishing the rank of Major, and substituting in the room thereof the rank of second Lieutenant-Colonel.

Last night, when Mr. Shuter first entered in the new comedy at Covent-garden Theatre, the audience called upon him to apologize for his being the cause of delaying the representation of that comedy on Thursday last, by his *getting drunk*; on which he retired. The audience, however, being very boisterous, and renewing their applications to him, he entered and made the following speech: "Gentlemen, if I have offended you in any shape in the world, I should be proud to ask pardon. A malicious report has been propagated, that I got *drunk* on Thursday last, and so could not perform: Now it's a damn'd lye—for I did *not* get drunk—I was here in the morning, rehearsed my part, and was suddenly taken ill. If any gentleman is willing to know if I was drunk three days before that—I *was*—and I ask his pardon for it."—This speech recalled the house into good humour, and Mr. Shuter returned to his part with repeated applauses.

MARCH 11.

It is said Lord Temple has renewed his former resolution of absenting himself from his attendance in Parliament during the Session.

Yesterday morning his Grace the Duke of Grafton set off from his house in Arlington-street, on a private embassy to Paris.

We hear that Lord Bute, since the death of a Great Lady, sees no company, and but seldom his Wife; his health being much impaired, it is thought he cannot long survive his late royal Patroness.—We also hear, that in case of his Lordship's death, Mr. Wilkes intends paying his addresses to the Widow.

Monday night a Messenger arrived from his Excellency Lord Stormont at Vienna; his dispatches were immediately carried to Lord Rochford, who waited on his Majesty with them, and had a long conference; afterwards he went to Lord North's, in Downing-street. In consequence of the above advices, a Messenger was sent off yesterday morning to the Electorate of Hanover, and several expresses are getting ready with the utmost expedition, in order to be sent off to Berlin, Stockholm, and Petersburgh.

A spirited altercation passed on monday at the levee, between two Noblemen in administration concerning the Royal Marriage Bill.

It is asserted that Lord and Lady Grosvenor will very shortly cohabit together.

Lately died, at Groningen, in Holland, Mr. Peter Maviere, a fisherman, in the 109th year of his age; his father lived to the age of 107, and his grand-father to the age of 116.

This morning a Council was held at Earl Gower's house; and afterwards a messenger was sent off for Dublin.

The French and Spanish ambassadors have become so closely connected of late, that they associate on all occasions, and are said to transact no matters of importance for their respective Courts, without previously consulting each other.

Letters from Hamburgh inform, that Couriers are continually passing between Copenhagen and Berlin, which gives rise to various conjectures and much speculation among the Politicians.

It is talked that the following changes in the law are to take

place after the ſeſſion: Lord Mansfield to have the Seals; Sir Fletcher Norton to ſucceed Lord Mansfield; the Attorney-General to ſucceed Lord Chief-Juſtice De Grey, who is to retire; and Mr. Solicitor General to be Attorney General; who is to ſucceed Mr. Wedderburne is not ſaid.

Yeſterday Sir Charles Bingham, the celebrated Iriſh Patriot, arrived in town from Ireland.

The Reſolution man of war will ſail down to Woolwich tomorrow, where ſhe is to take in her guns, after which ſhe will proceed round to Plymouth, to wait the arrival of Dr. Solander, Mr. Banks, &c. and then ſail on her voyage to the South Seas.

A report is current, that a certain Queen will be in England before the 22d day of July next.

Orders are given for ſix veſſels, now in readineſs, to proceed on their voyage to Falkland's Iſland; they are laden with ſtores and proviſions.

MARCH 12.

It is feared, that the oppoſition in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons will not any more have the majority of the members on its ſide: Lord Shannon, and the late Speaker, Mr. Ponſonby, having made their terms with his Majeſty. Lord Shannon's penſion is to be conſiderably augmented, and the preſent term prolonged. Mr. Ponſonby's lady is to be created a peereſs, and his ſon is to have the reverſion of Lord Clanbraſſil's place. Lord Shannon, and his dependent members, are at preſent retired into the country; and when they return again to Dublin, they are to vote with adminiſtration.

A celebrated architect has undertaken to build a magnificent town palace for his Majeſty for one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, to be completed in ſix years, at twenty thouſand pounds a year. The plan is highly approved, and will certainly be put into execution next ſpring.

A few days ago a cauſe was determined in the Commiſſary Court of Surry, Doctors Commons, between Ann Flint and James Dean; the cauſe was brought againſt the ſaid James Dean for a nullity of marriage, by reaſon that the ſaid James Dean was married to the ſaid Ann Flint by licence, and, in order to procure ſuch licence, he ſwore that ſhe was of the age of 21 years, and upwards, though it appeared, on the hearing of the cauſe, that ſhe was under ſuch age at that time; and the Judge in conſequence thereof pronounced the marriage null and void, agreeable to the directions of the marriage-act.

Yeſterday his Excellency Baron Dieden de Furſtentein attended the levee at St. James's, for the firſt time ſince his arrival from Copenhagen.

Advice is ſaid to be received, that a ſecret negotiation is now on foot between the courts of Berlin and Denmark, highly detrimental to the intereſts of Great-Britain, and her allies.

By a private letter lately brought from Copenhagen, it appears that there is one M. de Gronintet, a man of deſperate fortune, who has got acceſs to the Queen Dowager, and who, it is ſuppoſed by her inſtigation, has offered to make a confeſſion of crimes which never exiſted, and to charge the young Queen with intentions ſhe never conceived. To keep up the farce, this villain is ſecured and put in irons; but perſons of intelligence ſee through the ſcheme, as ſcarce a day paſſes without a meſſenger being diſpatched to him from the Queen Dowager. He was to be examined the day after the perſon who brought the above letter left Copenhagen, ſo that, in all probability, on the arrival of the firſt foreign mails we ſhall have a circumſtantial account of the horrid ſucceſs of their villainous ſtratagem; but that the young Queen is deſtined for a devoted ſacrifice, unleſs our miniſtry interpoſe their timely aid, there can be but little doubt.

A report prevails, that a diſpute has happened between the Governor of the Brazils, and the commander of a French man of war, which lately put into that port; and that the Governor had impriſoned the French Captain, and ſent him home to Liſbon in irons.

The bill to explain and amend the laws for the more due obſervance of the Lord's day, is read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

Frankfort on the Mayne, March 5. The waters of the Mayne and the Rhine have overflown their banks, and have ſpread as far as Mentz. This inundation has done vaſt damage to the lands that were ſown, and will be an immenſe loſs to the proprietors.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

After her Majeſty retired from the drawing-room yeſterday, a council was held, at which all the principal officers of ſtate attended.

The manner of conferring the order of the Bath on Col. Keith is reported by many perſons to have been as ſingular as the reſolution was ſudden. Their account is, that as ſoon as it was determined in the cabinet, which was late in the evening, a courier was immediately diſpatched to that miniſter with the enſigns of the order, and a letter, by which he was directed to inveſt himſelf, and appear at court immediately. The mail of the ſame night was detained ſeveral hours, to give the advantage of ſo much time to the courier.

The abſurd proceedings of the preſent miniſtry, ſays a correſpondent, are to the laſt degree reprehenſible. They have been obliged to bear every diſgraceful injury France and Spain could throw upon this nation, becauſe, had a war commenced, they knew it would be impoſſible for them to continue in office. For ſuch, or ſimilar reaſons, they permit the Danes to inſult us, by impriſoning the King's ſiſter, a diſgrace the moſt humiliating that can be conceived. At home, ſays this correſpondent, the Miniſtry are buſied in precipitately carrying through both Houſes the marriage bill, which pretends to provide for the ſecurity of his Majeſty's family; whilſt abroad they permit the King's ſiſter to fall a victim to political intrigue, and villainous ambition.

Wedneſday came on in the Houſe of Commons, the conſideration of the royal marriage bill, when a motion was made by the adminiſtration party, for the ſpeaker to leave the chair. After a long debate, which laſted till twelve o'clock, the queſtion being put, and the houſe diviſed upon it, there appeared for leaving the chair 300, againſt it 64. The houſe then went into a committee for about a quarter of an hour, after which they adjourned till this day, when it is expected they will go through the committee, and that the bill will be read a third time on Monday next. The houſe broke up yeſterday morning at one o'clock.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following as a proper title to an act at preſent much agitated, viz. "An act for the better encouraging adultery and fornication, to prevent the commiſſion of the grievous ſin of matrimony by any of the younger branches of the Royal Family, and for many other ſuch good and laudable purpoſes."

A correſpondent obſerves, that among the patriotic Lords who proteſted on a late occaſion, there appeared to be *one* ſpiritual Peer.

Mr. Charles Fox told Lord North in the debate on Monday laſt, "that he believed he was an honeſt, but not half ſo polite, as a prime miniſter ought to be; that his heart was tolerable, but his head was very indifferent." Lord North told him in reply, "that he (Mr. Fox) had all his father's cunning, without one of his better qualities."

By letters from Poland, received by the laſt mail, we learn, "a peace is on the eve of being concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte; through the joint mediation of the courts of Vienna and Berlin; which two laſt powers, it is ſaid, have, at laſt, amicably ſettled between themſelves the plan for diſmembering Poland; but what ſhare of that kingdom each of them is to have has not yet tranſpired.

A committee of the whole houſe is appointed for Thurſday next, on the queſtion of incorporating the free maſons, when it is expected there will be warm debates.

A certain general officer is ſaid to have had a meſſage from a Great Perſon, acquainting him that he muſt either give up his regiment or ſtand a general court-martial. It is ſaid to be in relation to clothing of his regiment while on ſervice abroad.

Wedneſday night, at a meeting of the ſociety of arts, manufactures, and commerce, at their houſe in the Strand, it was agreed to give a premium of thirty guineas as an encouragement to the planter of the greateſt number of vines in America, and to the perſons who produced the greateſt quantities of Anatto and Zebra wood in any of the Britiſh colonies. Mr. Bowen, at the ſame time, appeared before the ſociety, and gave a very flattering account of the great uſe that might be made of oil of earth-nuts, [*our ground-nuts*] a vegetable very common in America; on which it was agreed, that one ton of the ſaid nuts ſhould be ſent for, in order to make experiments with, and that a quantity of the oil ſhould be imported for the uſe of the Society.

They write from Paris, that great preparations are making there for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day; and, at the requeſt of the Comteſſe de Barré, there is not an Iriſh Nobleman or Gentleman of rank in Paris, but what has been invited to Court on the 17th inſtant.

Lord Camden, in ſpeaking againſt the marriage-bill, urged an argument which, ſome think, made conſiderable in its favour; this was the information he gave the Houſe of Lords relative to a deſcendant from the Crown, and who, he ſaid, kept an Ale-Houſe; ſuch a piece of intelligence many gentlemen thought mal-a-propos, as they imagined the controling power granted to the King would be leſs unreaſonable, if it prevented the poſſibility of ſimilar diſgraces on the Royal Family.

The new political aſſociation of popular Noblemen meet every Thurſday evening at a houſe near Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

Yeſterday a great houſe in this city ſtopped payment.

It is imagined that Ruſſia, in the courſe of the war, has loſt about 300-000 men, beſides ſhips; and money to the amount of forty million of roubles, or nine million ſterling.

MARCH 16.

Mr. Burke declared on Friday night in the debates on the Marriage-bill, that it ſhould not be allowed to paſs without a minute diſſection of all its parts; and that he would begin the *operation*.

Private letters from Copenhagen confirm, that the King of Denmark has repeatedly deſired to ſee his Queen, but the authors of the late revolution have always found ſome pretence to prevent their meeting; and it is ſaid, that in order to avoid all farther applications of that kind, it was determined to move the Queen to Anbourg in Jutland.

According to ſome advices from Paris, it is propoſed to ſend out a fleet of fifteen men of war from Rochfort and Breſt this ſpring; but neither the deſtination nor the Commander of this fleet are yet known.

MARCH 17.

The ſubſcription at the Chapter Coffee-houſe, for lowering the price of butchers meat, meets with very great encouragement. The Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, and Aldermen Trecothick and Oliver, when they ſubſcribed 100 l. each, gave the Managers leave to put down their names for another 100 l. whenever they ſaw the leaſt occaſion.

On Saturday Mr. Alderman Turner, and ſeveral other gentlemen, ſubſcribed 100 l. each at the Chapter Coffee-Houſe.

The following is the ſubſtance of the arguments which paſſed in the debates in the courſe of laſt week, in the Houſe of Commons, on the Royal Marriage Bill:

Mr. Dowdeſwell was one of its great oppoſers. He repeatedly ſaid, That he ſhould conſider the meſſage to them as adviſed by the Miniſter, and brought there by the noble Lord in his official capacity; he therefore would not heſitate to ſay, that the meſſage contained an aſſertion contrary to law, and not warranted by the opinion of nine Judges out of twelve; he apprehended one day or other, was the preſent Royal Family to be extinct, which he hoped it never would, and the Line of the Princeſs Sophia alſo to ceaſe, many of the noble families of this kingdom would be involved by the right, as claimed by the Crown, and this country would then be over-run with contentions who ſhould enjoy the Throne. He mentioned the ground upon which the Judges in the year 1717 formed an opinion for the Crown with regard to the care and education of the children of the King, which was called *the grand opinion*; he alſo took notice of the private manner in which the Judges deliberated, permitting no one to be preſent at the time, the Secretary being turned out of the room; that little credit ought to be given to opinions ſo delivered, ſuch ſecrecy of their ground upon which they judged being liable to produce great ſuſpicion.—He recited a number of caſes that hiſtory afforded, where the Kings of this realm had been very much againſt, and diſapproved of marriage-contracts made by their children; but obſerved, that there was no one inſtance where a marriage was abſolutely forbid, or the power of a negative ever exerciſed and made uſe of by any King whatever: He mentioned the caſe of the Counteſs of Shrewſbury in Hubbard's Reports, that ſhe was fined for the contempt only, and not for the offence; the crime he ſaid for which ſhe was puniſhed, was for refuſing to anſwer; that powers had often been given by Kings to Ambaſſadors to marry their children by proxy, but that was only an aſſent; that an abſolute negative to put a ſtop to marriages of their children had never yet been put into practice to any effect; he mentioned, among many others, the caſe of the Duke of York upon Sir W. Temple's letters to the King, where it appeared, that the King's wiſh being to put a ſtop to the marriage then going on, the Duke of York returned for anſwer, that he would comply, and wiſhed every ſubject would ſhew as much obedience to the King's will as he did.—This was by no means proving any compulſatory power in the King, but only ſhewed the deſire of the Duke of York not to act coutrary to the King's wiſhes. That if the Kings had ever any ſuch prerogative, there had opportunities enough offered for their exerciſing it, particularly the caſe of John of Gaunt, who made a very imprudent match with a widow who had four children: This ſurely was enough to incite the indignation of the Throne, if there had been any ſuch power lodged in it; had the Duke of Cumberland married a perſon ever ſo much inferior in rank and family, than that which he has married; for every one knows, that ſhe is the deſcendant of an antient Engliſh family; but had he married a perſon in the loweſt rank of life, what legal remedy or proceeding was there that could puniſh ſuch an offence? That there could be no ſuch thing exiſting as a right without a remedy. He thanked God the Star Chamber was now aboliſhed; and though ſuch a right might have been claimed at that time, and found its remedy, the act which repealed that arbitrary court, no man of liberty will deny but that it was a proper one. The Judges hold there is no prerogative which cannot come legally into Weſtminſter Hall. It is happy for us, ſaid he, that the opinion of nine Judges at this preſent time have declared only as to the children, grandchildren, and preſumptive heir; that they cannot find a ciſe deſcription of its extending further to the diſtant br of the Crown. He ſaid he would not make any objec the bill, as a proper time would come for that to be diſ His obſervations were confined to prove, that the aſſertion meſſage, &c. contained in the preamble to the bill, was not ed in law: Suppoſing it had been ſuch a prerogative as claimed, the Miniſters ought to have adviſed a total ſilenc the claim of it. That it was dangerous even to admit claim, unleſs other prerogatives might find their way do theſe doors, however bad and contrary to the intereſt of th ple, and might, under a like colour and pretence, pour fa our liberties, and obtain the concurrence of this Houſe.

Mr. Seymour obſerved, that the meſſage ſhould be na ſcrutinized, for that it contained matter of ſerious momen ought to be thoroughly and truly canvaſſed; and that i caſe, where the Lords had ſent down a bill for the appro of that Houſe, he ſhould look upon himſelf as an archit whom a plan was delivered; that he muſt firſt of all ex the foundation of the building, to ſee if it was ſound anc if bad to amend it, and if good continue it; that he had l into the ſtatute-books over and over; that he had never even one ſingle idea of ſuch a prerogative exiſting, as wa tained in the meſſage and continued in the preamble of th that the Lord Chief Juſtice who was ſaid to form this b he framed it from any ſtatutes, it muſt be from thoſe l dark prerogative archives in his breaſt, which he keeps th ſacred and ſecret as his opinion on the Middleſex electio he ſhould look upon himſelf as a diſgrace to his family did not contend againſt this prerogative claimed in the m that one part of his family would perhaps have not now had ſuch a right ſubſiſted. He mentioned Lord Hertford riage with Lady Catharine Grey, that, though objec proved valid at common law; and that Queen Elizabeth never made uſe of her prerogative but when it ſerved her own intereſt and purpoſe; when the Duke of York was married, Parliament never interfered; the King ordered the Biſhops to make their reports; they did; and the King ſaid, that as he had brewed ſo he muſt drink; that the marriage was valid and good; that he now roſe only to deny that claim of prerogative aſſerted in the meſſage; and if any one would get up and ſay that the Crown had a remedy in law appertaining to ſuch right, he would give up his propoſition; that the crown aſſerting ſuch right, ſhould make it good by law; that the Act of Charles II. took away all the proceedings of the Star Chamber (which act was deſired to be read at the table); he then obſerved, that ſince that Court, inſtituted for ſuch vile arbitrary purpoſes, was now at an end, he apprehended that there could be no ſuch right exiſting as claimed, as there was now no remedy left. He mentioned ſome caſes of marriages objected to by the Crown, but never ſo as to exerciſe a power of putting a total ſtop to them.

Mr. Thomas Pitt ſaid, That of all methods to obtain the conſent of the Houſe, that of the aſſertion of ſuch a claim in the preamble of this bill, he thought the moſt extraordinary, for he thought it was rather a preventative than inducive; he obſerved that they had not had as yet the Judges opinion; that the Houſe of Lords had this advantage at leaſt over the Houſe of Commons; that he could not approve of the preamble, nor indeed of the bill, for that he always entertained a ſtrong ſuſpicion of laws whenever they were made upon the ſpur of any particular occaſions; if a law is neceſſary, make it at a time when you are not drove to it, and then argue the expediency, and the legiſlature will grant the law willingly without contest. He ſaid it muſt be a very weak conſtitution where the King has no concern in the marriages of his own children; but that he, for his part, could not give his conſent to the prerogative in the extent here claimed, unleſs he was as complaiſant as one of the preſent Judges of this age, who expreſſed himſelf in theſe words with regard to prerogative, That it is never to be ſuppoſed that the King will ever do wrong, or abuſe his prerogative, and that every man who ſpeaks like a lawyer muſt be of that opinion. That he believes the King has as much power to force the inclinations of his children as to prevent them; that he verily believes there is a power in the Crown to approve in ſome degree of the marriages of their children, but not to the extent which is mentioned in the preamble of the bill.

Mr. Ellis on the other ſide obſerved, how great a conſtitutional point this queſtion was; that any member of the Houſe might make himſelf maſter of it as well as a lawyer: He ſeemed to allow, that no prerogative could be held by the King, but from the common law, and none is valid but when exerciſed for the good of the people; that there ought to be ſuch a prerogative exiſting in the Crown, for if the care and approbation of the marriages of the King's children and the Royal Family, is neceſſary to be lodged ſomewhere, in whoſe hands can it be ſo properly placed as in thoſe of the King? He then proceeded to mention a number of caſes, to ſhew that the Kings had always approved and conſented to give their children in marriage, but he did not produce one where a negative had been exerciſed to effect in the Crown; that the King had always contracted, and been conſulted, in the marriages of their children. He forbore, he ſaid, to trouble the Houſe with more than the few caſes he had mentioned, but that he muſt conclude that the Crown has ſuch right as claimed; that no inſtance can ever be produced where any of the children of the King have married, and the ſame has been ſignified to Parliament, but that the conſent and approbation of the Crown always accompanied ſuch notification to this Houſe; that he thought this queſtion was only moved to delay and put off the conſideration of the bill itſelf; and that the Gentleman who made the motion, apprehending few objections could be urged, ſo as to make a debate againſt the propriety of it, had entertained the Houſe with this queſtion; he therefore thought it not improper to ſuggeſt and move the order of the day.

Two Councils were held laſt week on the conſideration of the queſtion, How far Great-Britain ought to interfere in the tranſactions now carrying on at Copenhagen; Lord Rochford, Lord Sandwich, &c. (as well as his Majeſty) are of opinion, that the honour of this kingdom is always connected with every branch of the Royal Family, and as ſuch ought to be vindicated whenever theſe branches are inſulted: They are therefore for *interfering*. Lord Mansfield, Lord North, &c. have given their opinion, that as not only the honour but the intereſt of Denmark are deeply involved in theſe tranſactions, the utmoſt caution and circumſpection ought to be uſed in judging of them, much more in meddling with them; that the *laws* and the *liberties* of a kingdom are not to be *trifled with*; and that we ought to have patience until the laws of Denmark had made a due progreſs in that buſineſs, and thrown ſome more light on tranſactions which were yet involved in confuſion and myſtery; that if then it appeared that prejudice or injuſtice had exerted any under influence to bring the buſineſs to a diſagreeable determination, it was time enough to *interfere*.—In this ſtate, we are aſſured, the affair now remains; and orders are ſent to Col. Keith, the Britiſh Reſident at Copenhagen, when any thing new tranſpires relative to that buſineſs, to tranſmit it to London immediately by expreſs.

Yeſterday, in the Houſe of Commons, the Committee of the whole Houſe (by adjournment) reaſſumed the conſideration of the Royal Marriage Bill. As very warm debates were expected by both parties, both ſeemed to come prepared. The op-

position opened the business; and by their resolution and coolness demonstrated, that they were still resolved to dissect every minute limb of this Star-chamber bantling. They began with making a motion, That the word "descendants," in the first enacting Clause of the Bill, be omitted.—Here the Ministry broke loose: they soon grew warm, attacked the motion with every species of unruly Oratory—quirk, evasion, argument, precedent, &c. &c. The Minority, standing on sure ground, received their onset with coolness and firmness, detected their reasoning, exposed their evasions, and combated their pretended precedents with sound law and matter of fact. In the midst of this contest Sir Fletcher Norton started up, and made a long Speech; his periods were laboured, his arguments were learned, and his manner was heavier than usual. He was now less violent than on Friday. He told them there were two points of view in which they should judge of him, that he had a rough side and a smooth one—that though he used his *smooth* side on the present occasion, they had described him as using his *rough* side. Sir Fletcher, on the whole, spoke very sensibly, and was thanked not only by the Ministry, but praised by the Minority.—His Speech was followed by a long and dull one from one of the Crown Lawyers; who was sharply reprimanded by Mr. Whitworth, and others. It was now twelve, and the House divided on the above motion: For 160, Against 222. About half an hour after twelve, the Minority made a motion for the question of adjournment. The House divided: For 115, Against 191. Tired with a fruitless opposition, many of the Minority got up, and went away. Here the Ministry took fire; they were chagrined to think a whole day had been spent in debating on a *single word*, and resolved to make one effort more, before the House was quite empty. A new debate commenced: The Ministry broke loose once more; but were long kept at bay by Mr. Dowdeswell, and his usual supporters. This contest lasted until near half past one, when the Bill was carried thro' the Committee, in defiance of argument and justice.

Yesterday the Commons read a second time the bill for rendering the payment of the creditors of insolvent debtors more expeditious.

Monday Lord George Germaine was taken ill in the House of Commons, and was carried home in a chair.

Lord Pomfret's appeal against a decree of the present Chancellor will be heard this day in the House of Lords.

By the Hunter, Ashborne, from Leghorn, they advise, that some capital merchants from New-England, in America, had lately arrived there, in order to settle a correspondence with the principal trading ports in the Mediterranean.

MARCH 19.

We hear the subscription rolls for reducing the exorbitant price of butcher's meat, which now lie at new Lloyd's coffee-house in Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, and at the Chapter coffee-house in Pater-noster Row, meet with great countenance from the principal merchants of this city. The sums already subscribed amounting to upwards of four thousand pounds.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, after which there was a council.

Yesterday three was a committee of council at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

The House of Commons went yesterday into the further progress of the committee, and were expected to sit till near morning.

It is by the Hon. House of Commons resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That when any person shall henceforth be brought to the bar of this house to receive any judgment, or to be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this house, or from any imprisonment inflicted by order of this house, such person shall receive such judgment, or the order of the house for his discharge standing at the bar, unless it shall be otherwise directed in the order of the house made for that purpose.

Ordered, That the said resolution be made a standing order of this house.

The report of the Day is, that Lord Gower will succeed Lord Townshend, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and that Lord Camden will be appointed President of the Council. The latter was at court last Sunday, at which place he had not appeared for some time past.

A correspondent says, that the marriage-act will receive the royal assent as soon as passed, to prevent any further stir after that point is carried.

It is again reported that one of the Yachts, with a proper convoy, will be made ready to sail, on a few days notice, for Copenhagen, in order to bring the Queen of Denmark from thence to England.

Extract from a private Letter from a Gentleman at Hamburgh, brought by the last Mail.

"How hard the fate of one who was lately flattered with the title of a Sovereign Princess—To be denied the priviledge granted to the lowest wretch in the country of her nativity, which is, to be tried by their equals, and to have their accusers brought face to face before them.—Directly opposite is her situation—Accused and tried in her absence by wretches interested in her destruction; her pretended accomplices threatened with tortures which humanity cannot stand against—and consequently must answer such questions the inquisitors please to put in the manner they chuse to have them answered. Were the accusations against her ever so well authenticated from such a tribunal, no honest or humane person would give the least credit to them.——Well may she say with David, "Let me fall into the hands of God, "not into the hands of man!"

They write from Lisbon, that advice had been just received at court, of an insurrection at Salvadore in the Brazils, in which it is said the crew of a French man of war lying in the harbour were principally concerned.

"*To Lord* NORTH. "*My Lord*, AS I am an admirer of your great abilities, a friend to your firmness, and a zealous supporter of your political conduct, I suppose you will not doubt my earnestly wishing you to continue at the head of affairs, that you may (if possible) restore confidence in the closet, and credit in the treasury, both which were at their last gasp when your Lordship so nobly stepped in between your Sovereign, and that inevitable ruin to which the Duke of Grafton had nearly brought, and quite left, his royal master exposed to. That restless, avaritious vanity of the Duke of Grafton has, ever since your Lordship's endeavours to calm the storm his ignorance and impetuosity raised, been industrious to overset your influence in the closet, and to place *those* therein who will submit to be ostensibly held out for what he privately reaps the advantage of. His Grace (truly *jesuitical*) has seldom appeared at court, but his *companion* (as *Jesuits* call each other) the Earl of Hertford has not been idle in this negotiation of placing Earl Gower at the head of the treasury, and Mr. Rigby (the new friend and confederate of Mr. Bradshaw) to be chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst his *Grace* is to preside at the admiralty, as the office most likely to make a figure in when so connected with the treasury. The noble Earl who is now at the admiralty is to return to a place in *the Post-Office*, or *Vice-Treasurership* if he chooses; it not being the first time his good friends of Bloomsbury have made so free with him. The Duke of Marlborough is to succeed to the privy-seal, and Lord Weymouth and Lord Rochfort to be secretaries, whilst your Lordship will be permitted to sink into Mr. Rigby's employment of the pay-office, if you will deign to support them. Your friends at the treasury must give way to some of the Devonshires who are included in this treaty, whilst the Duke of Portland's estate and popularity will be permitted to recover what Lord Townshend has sacrificed in Ireland. These, my Lord, are the heads of a secret negotiation which those avaritious *Jesuits*, the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Hertford, are endeavouring to conclude. The inferior arrangements are few, and not yet concluded, but your Lordship may depend upon what I write: This negotiation is going on, and though known but to few, yet those few endeavour to weaken the support your *abilities* and *integrity* deserve in Parliament. My Lord be firm, as you are wise; your friends are numerous; and as their friendship is founded on esteem, you may depend on their support in spight of all. Should his Majesty ungratefully, and not less weakly, sacrifice you, as he has many others, he will find it difficult to get any man of fortune and abilities ready to serve him. A. B."

To be SOLD by Auction,

At the usual Place in CHARLES-TOWN, *on* TUESDAY *next, the Twenty-sixth Instant,*

A NEGRO WOMAN,

Who is a very good Washer and Ironer, a good plain Cook, and handy House-Wench.——The Purchaser may have Six Months Credit, on giving Security and paying Interest.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

Choice LONDON *and* NEW-YORK

MADERA WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter-Casks, to be SOLD by

WILLIAM WEBB.

Exceeding good Madera Wine, Muscovado Sugar, Jamaica and West-India Rum, to be sold by

THOMAS EVELEIGH.

JOHN JAMES,

AT HIS STORE ON ROWAND'S WHARF,

Has just imported in the Brigt. CHARLES-TOWN PACKET, SAMUEL WRIGHT *Master, from* PHILADELPHIA,

LEWIS's superfine FLOUR in Barrels, Half Barrels and Kegs; Hopkins's Milk, Butter and Water Bread, Ship Bread; salt-petred Hams; Horse Collars and Hames; INDIAN CORN; Cyder; Cyder-Royal; Double and Single Beer, in Barrels and Half Barrels; Boxes of Mustard; some very neat round Top and high Back WINDSOR-CHAIRS, *&c. &c.*

TO BE LET,

(And may be entered immediately,)

A NEAT convenient TENEMENT, in *Guignard's* Street, situated between Mrs. SIMPSON's, and Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM.——For Particulars, enquire of Messrs. HALL & SMITH, or

ISAAC MOTTE.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 2, 1772.

MESSIEURS THOMAS JERVEY, and WILLIAM MILLIGAN, having assigned all their Bonds, Notes, Book Debts, and other Effects, to us, the Subscribers, in Trust, for paying, out of the Monies arising therefrom, such of their Creditors, as shall within Three Months from this Day, consent and agree to receive a Dividend of their Demands, in Average and Proportion, as far as the said Monies shall extend; those therefore of their Creditors, that are or shall be willing to come in upon the Terms above-mentioned, are desired to signify their Consent, and transmit an Accompt of their Demands duly attested, within the Time prescribed.—The Books of Accompts, &c. are in the Hands of *Daniel Bourdeaux*, at his House in Tradd-Street, nearly opposite to John Savage's Stores, to whom, or to *Josiah Smith*, jun. and any other Person they shall appoint to collect, all Persons indebted to said JERVEY & MILLIGAN, it is expected will make immediate Payment, and thereby prevent further Trouble and Expence.

ROGER SMITH,
SAMUEL LEGARE,
ALEXANDER CHISHOLME,
DANIEL BOURDEAUX,
JOSIAH SMITH, jun. } *Assignees.*

For SALE, by private CONTRACT,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, in St. BARTHOLOMEW's Parish, containing 1039 Acres, butting and bounding on Lands of Doctor *Peter Spence*, the late *Thomas Melvin's*, *Thomas Roberts's*, and Estate of *William Middleton*, *James Postell's*, and *John Izard*, Esqrs. about two Miles from JACKSONBOROUGH; as fit for Corn and Indico, as any Tract in the Province, and has a very fine Reserve of Water, proper for Indico-making, which never dries:—Three Hundred and Twenty Acres thereof, choice Swamp; Two Hundred and Fifty of which, are Tupelo and Cypress Land, the major Part well timbered with Cypress; the rest sure, good Rice Land, some Part thereof being an additional Purchase.—Thereon are, a good Dwelling-House and Barn, with Brick Chimnies, Stables for ten Horses, with a Carriage-House that will hold three Carriages, and every other Building necessary upon a Plantation; the whole in good Order, and well fenced:—It's Pasture is not excelled by any. The Purchaser may have a Year's Credit, paying Interest. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with ROBERT WELLS, or

[t. f.] GODIN GUERARD.

TWO ENGLISH HORSES,

BABRAHAM,

Got by BABRAHAM,

AND

LOFTY,

Got by SNAP,

WILL COVER this Season at Mr. *Arthur Middleton's* Plantation, upon Ashley River, each at TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS a Mare, and a DOLLAR to the Groom.—The Mares will be well taken Care of, and those which do not prove with Foal this Season, may be sent the next *gratis*. ISAAC WAGGETT, *Groom.*

N. B. The Horses are as likely, and as high-blooded as any in the Province, and neither of them will cover the next Season under FIVE POUNDS STERLING.

JUST IMPORTED,

Bohea, Green, & Hyson Tea,

Chosen by a good Judge from a very large Quantity, and are of an *extra* QUALITY:

WHICH,

WITH A VARIETY

OF

Manchester and Linen ARTICLES,

Will be sold CHEAP, especially for *Cash*, and when a Quantity is taken to sell again.

Hawkins, Petrie, & Co.

JAMES OLIPHANT,

Has just imported in the CAROLINA-MERCHANT, *Captain* MASKALL, *from* LONDON,

A VARIETY of JEWELLERY,

WITH

SOME PLATE:

Which he will sell on the most REASONABLE TERMS, at his Shop on the BAY, near the EXCHANGE,

N. B. Amongst the above, is a neat Assortment of CUTTEAUX DE CHASSE.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE valuable tract of LAND on *Great Pedee* River, whereon he now lives; containing one thousand and ninety acres, of which one hundred and seventy is cleared, and under fences, with good new buildings thereon, and esteemed the best tract on the said River.

ALSO, Twenty other tracts of LAND, part in North-Carolina, and part in this province, mostly very good for the culture of Corn, Indico, Hemp, or Tobacco, and lying in a healthy part of the country. Any honest person may have one or two years credit, for any of the said Lands, giving security if required, on receiving the titles; and may know the price of each tract, by applying in *Charles-Town*, to WILLIAM ANCRUM and AARON LOOCOCK, or on the premises, to

THOMAS WADE.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named MAIDSTONE, about Forty-five Years old, lately purchased at the Sale of Mr. JAMES LE BAS Estate, at *Monck's Corner*. Whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Work-house in *Charles-Town*, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, with all reasonable Charges, and the like Reward for Proof of his being harboured by Negroes, and ONE HUNDRED POUNDS if by white Persons, to be paid on Conviction.

JAMES SINKLER.

NEWMAN SWALLOW,

Has for Sale at his Store on the Bay, near the old Vendue-House, for Cash or short Credit,

OLD Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northward RUM by the Hogshead, Quarter-Cask, or smaller Quantity.—Old Madera WINE by the Quarter-Cask or Dozen.—Red Port, Claret, and Frontiniac WINES by the Dozen Bottles.—Arrack, Brandy, Geneva, Cherry Bounce, and White-Wine Vinegar. Best London Porter in Casks, and by the Dozen.—Coffee, Chocolate, and Bohea Tea.—Loaf and Muscovado Sugar.—Tamarinds, Sweet-Meats, Mustard, Glauber Salts, Starch, coarse and fine Salt, Mens fine and felt Hats, well cured Salt-petred Hams, Gammons and Flitches, ditto Northward Hams, superfine Philadelphia Flour in Kegs and half Barrels, Milk and Water Bread, imported in the last Vessels.—Raisins of the Sun, excellent West-India Cordials in Cases, &c. &c.

RUN-AWAY from JONATHAN BRYAN in *Georgia*, TWO NEGROES; one a likely young Fellow, Country born, named

CHARLES.

The other an elderly Fellow, named

FRANK,

and known in Charles-Town by the Name of

MACKENZIE's TOM.

Whoever takes them up, and delivers them to the Warden of Work-House in Charles-Town, or to Mr. BRYAN in Georgia, shall have TEN POUNDS for each.—They are supposed to be in Charles-Town.

To be LET, and may be entered upon Immediately:

A PLANTATION on ASHLEY RIVER, belonging to the Reverend Mr. *Martyn*, a very agreeable and elegant Summer Retreat, about Twelve Miles from Charles-Town, by Land or Water; the Road pleasant, and no Ferries to cross: There are on the Premises, a very good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Stable, Coach-House, Overseer's House, two well contrived Aviaries, and every Building necessary on a FARM; also, a large Orchard and Garden, and Seventy Acres of Land cleared, and free from Stumps and Roots, fit either for Planting, Pasturage, or making Hay; though the Place is most proper for a Gentleman's Villa, yet its Vicinity to the Market and many other Advantages, would render it profitable, to an industrious Man. For Particulars, apply to ROBERT SMITH.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of LAND on SANTEE River, containing about One Thousand ACRES of Tide Swamp, with sufficient Pine Land, convenient for four Settlements, being near the Sea, tis scarce ever affected by the Freshes, and never by Salt Water.

A Tract of Three Thousand ACRES, on PEDEE, called *Abercrombie's big Tract*, almost the whole of which is fine Indico Land, and indisputably the best Piece on that River.

ALSO a TRACT on which Capt. SNOW lately lived, containing Eight Hundred Acres, being a most excellent Indico Plantation. Apply to THOMAS LYNCH.

Wanted immediately on Hire,

FOUR or Five good Field NEGROES, for each of which Eighty-five Pounds per Annum will be given, their Tools and Diet found them, and their Wages paid Monthly or Quarterly. Their Owners may depend on their meeting with good Usage. Enquire at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.

SALE by the Provoſt-Marſhal.

On FRIDAY *the 5th of* JUNE *next, will be ſold, at public Vendue, at the Vendue-Houſe in* GEORGE-TOWN,

ALL that PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituate on *Black River*, about ſix Miles from *George-Town*, containing 300 Acres, more or leſs, and is bounded North-Eaſt by Black River; South-Eaſt by Mr. Sarrazin's Land; North-Weſt by John Glen's Land, and South-Weſt by Land unknown:—Late the Property of WILLIAM SMITH, deceaſed, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

To be ſold a great Bargain,

Or exchanged for an equal Value in any Part of the Town,

Two Tenements on Guignard-ſtreet,

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun.

To be SOLD *by* PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A HOUSE and LOT in Anſonſburgh, at preſent occupied by BENJAMIN HUGER, Eſq; very pleaſantly ſituated on two Streets, between William Moultrie, Eſqr's. and Mrs. Guetard's, with a Kitchen, Chair-Houſe, Stables, and Room enough for a large Garden. Enquire of JOHN SCOTT.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN AWAY, or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, the 29th of September laſt, a Mulatto Fellow, named DICK, of a middle Size, a little Bow-kneed, a ſmall Scar on his left Knee, and about Twenty Years of Age; can work at the Shoe-maker's Buſineſs.—He has endeavoured to paſs by the Name of JOHN, or TOM MACKLIN. The laſt Accounts of him were from the Head of Tyger River, where he was ſeen with a Couple of noted Villains, *George Bennet* and *Joſeph Dotay*, who have now a Hue and Cry after them. Any Perſon that will ſecure the ſaid Slave, and deliver him to me on *Broad River*, near the *Fiſh Ford*, ſhall receive the above Reward.—He is a remarkable Whiſtler, and plays on the Violin. DAVID HOPKINS.

THIS is to inform all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN DODD, that the Books of Accounts are lodged in the Hands of WILLIAM MASON, Eſq; Attorney at Law, who has Orders to ſue for all Debts unpaid after the firſt of June next.

All thoſe to whom the Eſtate is indebted, are requeſted to meet at Mrs. POINSETT's, on the firſt of June, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, when the Executors will attend, in Order to ettle their reſpective Concerns.

For *Norfolk, Maryland, Philadelphia,* or *New-York,*

THE BRIGANTINE

RECOVERY,

John Bochanan, Maſter,

(Will ſail with all convenient Speed.)

FOR Freight or Paſſage, ſhe having good Accommodations, apply to ſaid Maſter, or DAVID & JOHN DEAS.

A PARCEL of EXCEEDING

Good INDIAN CORN,

AND A FEW

Small Caſks of SHIP BREAD,

To be SOLD on Board the ſaid Veſſel.

Apply as above.

THE LARGE AND COMPLEAT

Map of South-Carolina,

WITH all the ISLANDS, MARSHES, SWAMPS, BAYS, RIVERS, CREEKS, INLAND NAVIGATIONS, and all COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, TOWNS, ROADS, COUNTY PARISHES, and PROVINCIAL LINES, from an actual SURVEY, *Six Feet* wide, and *Five* and a *Half* long; elegantly engraved, and done on Canvas and Rollers in London:—To be ſold for the PROPRIETORS, at *Two Guineas* each, by

6 w. ANCRUMS & CHIFFELLE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 12th Day of May, 1772,

ANDREW LORD, JEREMIAH SAVAGE, THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH, RICHARD PARK STOBO, and CHRISTOPHER PETER,

Being duly ſummoned and returned, to ſerve as JURORS at the ſaid Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the Sum of *Five Pounds* Proclamation-Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively, make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before the firſt Tueſday in July next. JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, May 15, 1772.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Beach-Hill, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen Hands three Inches high, branded on the near Buttock T W.

Whoever will take up the ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to the Subſcriber in Charles-Town, ſhall be well rewarded.

MORTON WARING.

ABNER BISHOP tolled before me, the 7th Day of February laſt, a ſtray brinded COW, branded on the near hind Quarter I B, and marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear: And alſo a ſtray Steer Yearling, with the ſaid Cow, marked with a Crop and Hole in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left. The Owner muſt prove his Property before

JAMES FORD, J. P.

Keyſer's PILLS, and *Maredant's* DROPS, may be had at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.

JAMIESON, SIMONS, & Co.

Have juſt imported by the UNION, COOMBES, *from* LONDON, *and the* FREEMAN, SHEPHEARD, *from* BRISTOL;

A very general and complete Aſſortment

OF

European & East-India Goods,

Suitable for the Summer Seaſon; among which are,

A Large Parcel of well-choſen plain, white, coloured, and figured SILKS; two very handſome BROCADES, all free from Spots; plain, ſtriped, and flowered Muſlins, India Chints, Taffaties, Perſians, printed Linens, Cambricks and Callicoes; very handſome brocaded and plain Silk Shoes, black and white ſingle and double edged Blond Laces; fine Hanover Head joining and Thread edging Ditto; a Quantity of exceeding neat Fans and Ribbons, Men and Womens wove and knit Silk, Cotton, and Thread Hoſe, ribbed and plain; Mens Silk and Worſted Waiſtcoat and Breeches Patterns, Gold and Silver Laces and Buttons, Glaſs and Queen's Ware of all Kinds, Sets of enamelled and pencil Tea China, Sets of blue and white Table ditto, Marſeilles Quilting; a large Parcel of Cutlery, purchaſed with Caſh from the Manufacturers; Nails, Plantation and Workmens Tools of all Kinds, with many other Articles too tedious to enumerate, make a very large and complete Aſſortment, which they will ſell on their uſual moderate Terms.

*** Their Friends in the Country may depend on the immediate Execution of their Orders.

William Glen *and* Son,

Have juſt imported in the UNION, *Captain* COOMBES, *from* LONDON,

A general and complete Aſſortment

OF

European & East-India Goods,

(Suitable to preſent SEASON*)*

Which they will ſell on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS that can poſſibly be afforded, at their Stores in *Elliott-ſtreet*:

Among which they particularize the following:

A Great Variety of printed Linens, Cottons, and Callicoes; Engliſh and India Chints, ſome with Borders; Iriſh Sheeting, and other Linens, of all Prices; flowered, Clear, Piſtol, and Long Lawns; Cambricks; Muſlins; Dunaſk and Diaper Table-Cloths; Huckaback; Dimities; Dowlas:—A great Variety of Checks, Stripes, and Cotton Hollands; Oſnabrugs; Fuſtians; Jeans; Thickſets; Princes Stuffs; India Nankeens; Damaſks; Calimancoes; Durants; Tammies; Sagathies:—A great Choice of the moſt faſhionable ſuperfine Broad and other Cloths, with ſuitable Trimmings; Cotton, Linen, and Silk Handkerchiefs; black Barcelona Cravats and Handkerchiefs:—A Variety of Mens, Womens, Boys, and Girls Silk, Cotton, and Thread Hoſe; Women's Calimanco Shoes and Pumps; Leather Ditto; Breeches Patterns; Thread and Silk Pavilion Gauze:—A Variety of India Perſians, Taffaties, and other Silks; Stuff for Ladies Petticoats, wove like Quilting; Turned Stays; black and Blond Laces; Head Lace and Edgings:—A Variety of Ribbons; Ferrits; Bindings; Gartering; Tapes; Threads; Laces; Sewing Silks; Fans; Needles; Pins, &c.—Men's Beaver and Felt Hats; Ladies Riding and Silk Ditto; Spices of all Sorts; Black Pepper; Fig and Powder Blue; Poland and Common Starch; very fine Bohea Tea; Loaf-Sugar; Sallad Oil; Family Medicines; Paints of all Colours; Linſeed Oil; Glue; Window Glaſs; ſhort and long Pipes; Iron Pots; Steel; Bar Iron; Bar Lead and Shot; Gun-Powder; Nails of all Sorts; Locks; Hinges, and other Articles for Building; Hoes; Axes; Sieves; Mill-Saws; Croſs-cut and Whip Saws, and other Plantation Tools; Sets of Deſk and Cheſt-of-Drawers Furniture; Braſs and Box Caſtors, and other Articles for Cabinet Ware; Carpenters and Coopers Tools:—A great Variety of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Sadlery, Braſiery, and Stationary; blue and white, and enamelled China; Queen's and Stone Ware; Glaſs of all Sorts; Horn Tumblers; Bruſhes and Brooms; Shoe Thread and Spinnel; Horſe Hair Seating; Portmanteau Trunks, &c. &c.

N. B. RUM of all Sorts, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, COFFEE, PIMENTO, &c.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A MAP of the INTERIOR PARTS OF *NORTH-AMERICA.*

By THOMAS HUTCHINS, Lieutenant in His Majeſty's Royal American Regiment, and Engineer.

THIS MAP comprehends the whole Country that lies between the 36th and 47th degrees of latitude and the 79th and 94th degrees of longitude; in which the great rivers of Miſſiſippi and Ohio, with the numerous ſmaller ſtreams, which empty into them, as well as the Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, are accurately delineated; every conſiderable town of the various Indian Nations, who inhabit theſe regions, with the extent of their reſpective claims, are alſo particularly pointed out.

This MAP contains an extent of more than eight hundred miles in length, and nearly ſeven hundred in breadth, which is not excelled, hardly equalled by any country on the face of the earth for its beauty and the fertility of its ſoil, and which muſt ſoon become a moſt important and very intereſting part of the Britiſh empire in America.—The Author aſſures the Public, that a great part of the country and moſt of the rivers and lakes are laid down from ſurveys, corrected by the obſervation of latitudes, carefully executed by himſelf, on the campaigns he had the honour of ſerving during the whole of the laſt war, and the department he has been conſtantly employed in ſince the final treaty with the weſtern and northern Indians in 1764.

This MAP, which is delineated on a ſcale of twenty miles to an inch, ſhall be neatly engraved, and accompanied with an analyſis, or a particular deſcription of the face of the country, its lakes, rivers, timber, ſoil and climate.—The whole to be ready for delivery as ſoon as the Subſcribers amount to a number adequate to defray the unavoidable expence of the publication.

As the Author has been particularly requeſted by a number of gentlemen to undertake and publiſh this MAP, and one hundred ſubſcribers are already engaged, he wiſhes, for the purpoſe of more ſpeedily accompliſhing the deſign (and as the work is meant and intended for the general benefit, and information of His Majeſty's good ſubjects) that thoſe in SOUTH-CAROLINA who may think proper to encourage it, will as ſoon as poſſible, ſend their names to the Printers of this Paper.

WANTED, either to buy or hire, a ſober, careful old NEGRO FELLOW, to take Care of Horſes, &c. Enquire of the Printers.

SIMON TUFTS,

Near the EXCHANGE,

Has for SALE,

JAMAICA, Weſt-India, and Northward Rum; Brandy, Gin, and Arrack; Loaf and Brown Sugar; Lime-Juice; Claret, Madera, and Port Wines, by the Dozen; ſome Pots of mixt Sweet-Meats; dry'd Citron; Raiſins; a few exceeding good Northward Hams; coarſe Salt; Vinegar, &c.

To be SOLD,

Or LETT *upon Leaſe for a Term of Years,*

By the SUBSCRIBER,

HIS valuable PLANTATION on WACCAMAW, containing eight Hundred Acres of Land, all old Purchaſe; about One-half which is as good rich Tide Swamp as any in the Province, partly cleared, and under good Banks.—The Buildings, being mottly new, are fixed on a pleaſant Bluff upon the River, and conſiſt of a Dwelling-Houſe well-finiſhed, two large Barns, Pounding Machine, and all neceſſary Out Buildings.—The Plantation is in fine Order for a Crop, and may be entered on immediately: The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. JOSEPH ALLSTON, or

[6 m.] FRANCIS GODDARD.

Charles-Town, October 24, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given that Meſſrs. TORRANS, & POAUG, of *Charles-Town*, Merchants, have aſſigned all their Debts and Effects to the Subſcribers, in Truſt, for paying out of the Money to ariſe therefrom, ſuch of the Creditors of the ſaid TORRANS & POAUG, as ſhall within Twelve Months from this Day, conſent and agree to receive a Dividend of their Debts, in Average and Proportion, as far as the ſaid Monny will extend, and thereupon to execute general Releaſes of their Demands, againſt the ſaid TORRANS & POAUG.—Their other Creditors are excluded from any Share of the ſaid Money: Therefore, thoſe who are willing to accept Dividends upon the Terms above-mentioned, are deſired to ſignify ſuch Conſent, and to tranſmit their Accounts, duly atteſted, within the Time above limited.

The Bill Creditors of the ſaid TORRANS & POAUG, are deſired to deliver in to the Aſſignees, ſuch Bills of Exchange, as have been returned proteſted, in order that proper Steps may be purſued for their Recovery.

JACOB MOTTE,
WILLIAM LOGAN,
JOHN HUGER,
ALEXANDER MICHIE,
BENJAMIN HUGER,
ALEXANDER ROSE,
} *Aſſignees.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, &c. 11th May, 1772.

PRESENT,

His Honour the CHIEF JUSTICE,

Mr. Juſtice COSSLETT, Mr. Juſtice MURRAY,

Mr. Juſtice FEWTRELL.

WHEREAS the CORONERS and JUSTICES of the PEACE for this Province, have frequently neglected to take the Examinations of Perſons who have been brought before them charged with Felonies and other Offences, and to reduce into Writing the Teſtimony of the Witneſſes who have before them charged the ſaid Perſons with ſuch Offences; and alſo to take the Recognizances of the ſaid Parties and Witneſſes, to appear and give Evidence before the Juſtices of Goal Delivery, agreeable to the Direction of the Statutes of the 1ſt and 2d of *Ph. & Ma.* Cap. xiii. and 2d and 3d of *Ph. & Ma.* Cap. x. whereby the Buſineſs at the Seſſions is much delayed; the Jurors obliged to give a longer Attendance than would otherwiſe be neceſſary; Felons and other Criminals do eſcape Juſtice, and many other Inconveniences do ariſe. To prevent which for the future, It is hereby Ordered, That whenever any Perſon ſhall hereafter be brought before any Coroner or Juſtice of the Peace for this Province, charged with any Felony, or other indictable Offence, and ſhall thereupon be either let out upon Bail or committed, that ſuch Coroner or Juſtice ſhall take as well the Examination in Writing of ſuch Felon or Offender, as the Depoſition in Writing of the ſaid Witneſſes; plainly and diſtinctly ſetting forth all the ſeveral material Matters of Fact, ſworn to by the ſaid Witneſſes; and ſhall then bind over the ſeveral neceſſary Witneſſes in Recognizances, to appear and give Evidence at the next General Seſſions of the Peace.

And it is further Ordered, That ſuch Juſtice of the Peace or Coroner, ſhall certify the ſaid Examinations, Depoſitions, and Recognizances, and tranſmit them to the Office of the Clerk of the Crown, within *Four Days* after the ſame ſhall be ſo taken, if ſuch Coroner or Juſtice lives in CHARLES-TOWN, and by the firſt convenient Opportunity if ſuch Coroner or Juſtice lives in the Country.

And notice is hereby given, To all Coroners and Juſtices, who ſhall hereafter neglect ſo to take ſuch Examinations, Depoſitions, and Recognizances, or when ſo taken, to certify and return the ſame as aforeſaid, that they will be proceeded againſt and fined for ſuch Neglect, agreeable to the Directions of the above-mentioned Statutes.

And it is hereby further Ordered, That the Names of the ſeveral Parties, who ſhall be bound over to appear and defend, or to proſecute and give Evidence, ſhall be called over on their Recognizances on the *firſt Day* of every Seſſions, immediately after the Charge to the Grand Jury; and in Caſe they do not appear, their Default ſhall be recorded, and their Recognizances ordered to be eſtreated: Nevertheleſs, Proceſſes or Warrants, as the Caſe ſhall require, ſhall forthwith be ordered to iſſue againſt them and their Bail.

And, That the ſaid Coroners, Juſtices, and other Parties concerned, may be ſufficiently apprized of their Duty, It is hereby further Directed, That theſe Orders be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown, that all Juſtices, and others concerned, may take Copies thereof, if they pleaſe, and that the ſame be publiſhed in the ſeveral Gazettes of this Province.

By the Court,

James Johnſton, C. C. & P.

THE Co-partnerſhip of EDMANSON & DRAYTON being diſſolved by mutual conſent: This is to give notice to all the cuſtomers of the late co-partnerſhip, that are ſtill indebted to them, to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, in order that the ſaid concern may be finally ſettled: And this further Notice is given, That their joint receipts will only be ſufficient to give a full diſcharge. JACOB EDMANSON.

TOLLED before me on the 10th of *April* laſt, by JACOB MCKAY, a black HORSE, about fourteen Hands high, and near ten Years old, he has a Star in his Forehead, and ſome White on his upper Lip; branded on the near Thigh 2 F. A Trotter. The Owner muſt prove his Property before

HENRY CASSELS, J. P.